

2. A pair of the new Japanese Stork lately described by Mr. Swinhoe in the Society's 'Proceedings' as *Ciconia boyciana**, brought home by Mr. Swinhoe, and presented to the Society by Mr. R. H. Boyce, Chief of H.M. Office of Works at Shanghai.

This fine new Stork is readily distinguishable from its two allies, *C. alba* and *C. maguari* (with which it has been placed in company at the Gardens) by its larger size, and the naked red line which runs through the eye. The bill is black, as in *C. maguari*, the legs red.

The sketch exhibited (Plate I.) from Mr. Keulemans's pencil will give a good idea of this most interesting new bird.

Dr. A. Leith Adams, F.Z.S., exhibited the horns, and made remarks on the appearance and habits, of a breed of the Common Goat which had returned to wildness on the cliffs of the Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland. The points remarked on were:—(a) the striking similitude of the horns to *Capra agagrus* in comparison with the usual twisted contour of domesticated varieties; (b) the pronounced similitude in habits to feral species; (c) unusual length of the horn.

Mr. A. H. Garrod, in drawing attention to the death on December 14th of the female *Rhinoceros unicornis*, which had lived in the Society's Gardens for more than twenty-three years, remarked that the only pathological sign detected was the enlargement of the lymphatic glands at the base of the heart. Mr. Garrod's observations on the visceral anatomy of this Rhinoceros were quite confirmatory of those of Professor Owen. In addition he mentioned that there was a minute *os cordis* at the attached margin of one of the aortic valves, and that in the *Perissodactyla* this bone is not always absent, as by some supposed, he having found a large one in a Sumatran Tapir. The remarkable difference between the arrangement of the mucous membrane of the small intestine in the Indian and Sumatran Rhinoceroses (that of the former being produced into villi nearly an inch long through its whole length, whilst in the latter these were represented by *valvulæ conniventes*) was also illustrated from specimens in spirit.

The following papers were read:—

1. On the Species of the Genus *Synallaxis* of the Family *Dendrocolaptidæ*. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Society.

[Received January 6, 1874.]

(Plates II., III., & IV.)

Having some apparently new *Synallaxes* in my collection to describe, I found it necessary to make a thorough re-examination of the numerous species of this extensive genus, to which I had on several former

* See P. Z. S. 1873, p. 513.



JG Keulemans lith

M & N Hanhart. imp

CICONIA BOYCIANA.





J Smit lith.

M&N Hanhart imp.

1 SYNALLAXIS	STICTOTHORAX
2 SYNALLAXIS	SCUTATA.



J. Smit lith.

M&N. Harhart. imp.

1 SYNALLAXIS KOLLARI.
2 SYNALLAXIS CANDÆI.





20

J Smit lith

M & N Hanhart imp.

1 SYNALLAXIS SUBCRISTATA
2 SYNALLAXIS HYPOSTICTA.

occasions devoted some attention*. The result has been to establish to my greater or less satisfaction the validity of some fifty-eight species of the genus, of which I have examined specimens; while there remain a few others with which I think nothing can be done without reference to the original types, if they are still in existence.

The principal collections examined for the purpose of this synopsis are:—

1. My own, which contains 121 specimens referable to forty-nine species, those deficient being the nine marked with an asterisk in the table at the end of this paper.

2. That of Messrs. Salvin and Godman, containing fifty-seven specimens, amongst which is one of *S. rufigenis*, not in my own collection.

3. That of Mr. G. N. Lawrence of New York, which that gentleman, with his accustomed liberality, sent over to me for examination.

4. A selection of specimens from the Bremen Museum, intrusted to my care by Dr. Finsch.

5. A set of types from the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna, which the Directors of that liberal Institution have transmitted for examination, and which have been of the utmost importance, as being almost all unique specimens.

These five series I have had before me constantly whilst preparing this synopsis. But I have likewise examined:—

6. The specimens in the British Museum, amongst which are the types of *S. stictothorax*, *S. semicinerea*, and *S. scutata*.

7. The specimens in the Berlin Museum, amongst which are several important types of Lichtenstein and Cabanis.

8. The mounted and unmounted specimens in the Jardin des Plantes. The latter M. Milne-Edwards most courteously allowed me to bring over to London for comparison with my own skins. This has been of the utmost service to me (although the greater part of the synopsis was finished last summer, before I had seen them), as the series contained many original specimens of D'Orbigny, Castelnau and Deville, and other well-known collectors.

Before commencing my synopsis of the species of *Synallaxis* I propose to give a short chronological history of the genus, as follows:—

(1819.) The genus *Synallaxis* is established by Vieillot (N. Dict. d'H. N. xxxii. p. 309). The types given are *S. ruficauda* and *S. ruficapilla*.

(1820.) Temminck, in his 'Manuel d'Ornithologie' (preface, p. lxxii), establishes the genus *Anabates* with the "Rouge-queue de la Guiane" of Buffon for type, which = *Synallaxis guianensis*.

(1824.) Spix (Aves Brasil. i. p. 85) uses the genus *Synallaxis* for *S. ruficauda*, and makes another genus, *Parulus*, for his *P. ruficeps*, which = *Synallaxis spixi*.

(1825.) Vieillot (Gal. d. Ois. i. pl. 174) figures his *S. ruficapilla* as representing the genus *Synallaxis*, and his *S. ruficauda* under the name *Certhia cinnamomea*.

* See papers P. Z. S. 1859, p. 191, and 1869, p. 636.

(1827?) Temminck (Pl. Col. 38th and 52nd livr.) writes upon *Synallaxis* (which he places near *Malurus*), and describes and figures five new species, *S. rutilans*, *S. albescens*, *S. cinerascens*, *S. tectellata*, and *S. setaria*, all from Brazil. The last two are attributed to Auguste Saint-Hilaire's researches, the first three are probably based on Natterer's specimens.

(1830.) Kittlitz, in his article on certain birds from Chili (Mém. pr. Ac. Sc. St. Petersburg), describes and figures two Chilian species, *S. humicola* and *S. ægithaloides*.

(1830.) P. Z. S. p. 30, Captain King describes *S. anthoides* from Patagonia.

(1831.) P. Max. (Beitr. z. Nat. v. Brasil. iii. p. 683 *et seq.*) describes the *Synallaxes* met with by him in S.E. Brazil. These are:—1. *S. cinereus* (= *S. ruficapilla*, Vieill.); 2. *S. pallidus*, sp. opt.; 3. *S. caudacutus* (= *S. cinnamomea*); and 4. *S. torquatus*, sp. opt.

(1837.) In their "Synopsis Avium," published in the 'Magasin de Zoologie' for this year, MM. Lafresnaye and d'Orbigny publish an account of the *Synallaxes* obtained by the latter during his celebrated journey in South America. Fourteen species are enumerated, whereof nine are described as new. These species are again described at fuller length in the fourth volume of D'Orbigny's 'Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale,' issued 1835-44.

The following table shows the results of my identification of D'Orbigny's *Synallaxes* as arranged in the last-mentioned work:—

Name of D'Orb.	Page.	Plate.	Name adopted by P. L. S.
1. <i>S. dorsomaculatus</i>	237	xiv. fig. 2.	<i>Phlæocryptes melanops</i> .
2. <i>S. maluroides</i>	238	xiv. figs. 3, 4.	<i>S. maluroides</i> .
3. <i>S. troglodytoides</i> .....	...	.....	Sp. dub.
4. <i>S. phryganophilus</i>	239	.....	<i>S. phryganophila</i> .
5. <i>S. ruficauda</i>	240	.....	<i>S. cinnamomea</i> .
6. <i>S. striaticeps</i>	241	xvi. fig. 1.	<i>S. striaticeps</i> .
7. <i>S. albiceps</i> .....	...	xvi. fig. 2.	<i>S. albiceps</i> .
8. <i>S. fuliginiceps</i>	242	xvii. fig. 1.	<i>Leptasthenura fuliginiceps</i> .
9. <i>S. ægithaloides</i>	243	.....	<i>Leptasthenura ægithaloides</i> .
10. <i>S. leucocephalus</i>	244	.....	Sp. dub.
11. <i>S. humicola</i>	245	xvii. fig. 2.	<i>S. orbignii</i> .
12. <i>S. ruficapilla</i>	246	.....	<i>S. frontalis</i> .
13. <i>S. azaræ</i>.....	...	.....	Sp. dub. (= <i>frontalis</i> ?).
14. <i>S. maximiliani</i>	247	xv. fig. 1.	<i>S. maximiliani</i> .
15. <i>S. torquatus</i>	248	xv. fig. 2.	<i>S. torquata</i> .
16. <i>S. patagonica</i>	249	.....	<i>S. patagonica</i> .

(1838.) Rev. Zool. p. 165. Lafresnaye and D'Orbigny describe *S. candæi* from Cartagena.

(1839.) Rev. Zool. p. 105. Lesson describes *S. sordida* from Chili.

(1840.) In the third volume of the 'Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle' eight species of *Synallaxis* are included as having been met with in South America. Four are described as new—*S. major* (= *Anumbius acuticaudatus*), *S. rufogularis* (= *S. anthoides*), *S. flavogularis* (= *S. sordida*), and *S. brunnea* (= *S. sordida*, jr.).

(1843.) *Revue Zoologique*, p. 290. Lafresnaye describes five new species of *Synallaxis* in an article upon new Columbian birds:—*S. unirufa*, *fuliginosa*, *brachyura*, *gularis*, and *cinnamomea*. These are all good species except *S. brachyura*, which I cannot make out. In 1859 I changed the name *cinnamomea* to *læmosticta*, as there was already a *S. cinnamomea* (Linn.).

(1846.) Mr. G. R. Gray gives a list of thirty-five (then) described species of *Synallaxis* in Gray and Mitchell's 'Genera of Birds.'

(1847.) Sir W. Jardine describes *S. terrestris* from Tobago. *Ann. N. H.* xix. p. 80.

(1848.) Cabanis, in Schomburgk's 'Reisen in British Guiana' (iii. p. 689), mentions only two *Synallaxes*, *S. ruficauda* (i.e. *S. cinnamomea*) and *S. ruficapilla*, which is = *S. frontalis*.

(1850.) Bonaparte, in his 'Conspectus,' gives a list of thirty-two species of *Synallaxis*.

(1850.) Sir W. Jardine (*Contr. Orn.* p. 82, pl. 56) describes and figures *S. flammulata* from Ecuador.

(1851.) Eyton describes two new *Synallaxes* in 'Contr. to Orn.' p. 150, *S. olivascens* (= *S. ruficapilla*) and *S. modesta*.

(1852.) Reichenbach, in his 'Handbuch d. Speciellen Ornithologie,' gives his account of *Synallaxis*. Being a mere compilation, with little reference to actual specimens, it is, like the rest of this author's work, replete with gross errors. The true *Synallaxes* are scattered amongst the (so-called) genera *Synallaxis*, *Leptasthenura*, *Bathmidura*, *Melanopareia*, *Cranioleuca*, *Asthenes*, *Leptoxyura*, and *Siptornis*. In the middle of these are placed the Australian *Orthonyx* and the *Clitonyx* (sive *Mohona*) of New Zealand! The new species described are *Leptoxyura semicincta* and *Bathmidura d'orbignii*, both which (specific) names are adopted here.

(1854.) Burmeister gives an account of the Brazilian *Synallaxes* in his 'Syst. Uebersicht d. Thiere Brasiliens.' Two species of *Melanopareia* and eight of *Synallaxis* are given; but several of these were not met with by the author personally.

(1855.) *P. Z. S.* p. 75. I describe *S. erythrothorax* from Central-American skins.

(1856.) *Ann. N. H.* xvii. p. 466. I describe *S. castanea* from Venezuela.

(1856.) Burmeister, in his 'Syst. Uebersicht d. Thiere Brasiliens' (vol. iii. p. 37 *et seq.*), gives an account of the S.E. Brazilian species, but introduces *S. maximiliani*, which does not occur in Brazil, referring it and its near ally *S. torquata* to *Melanopareia*, Reich. The species met with by Burmeister himself appear to have been only *S. torquata*, *S. spixi* (sub nom. *S. albescens*), *S. pallida*, and *S. cinnamomea* (called *S. mentalis*). These, however, are not very clearly distinguished in every case.

(1856.) *P. Z. S.* pp. 25, 97. I describe four new species of *Synallaxis*—*S. elegans*, *S. mæsta*, *S. spixi*, and *S. caniceps*. Of these, *S. elegans* = *S. frontalis*, v. Pelzeln.

(1857.) *P. Z. S.* p. 273. I describe *S. multostriata* from specimens in the Jardin des Plantes. But this = *S. flammulata*, Jardine.

(1858.) P. Z. S. p. 62. In my account of a collection from the Rio Napo two supposed new species of *Synallaxis* are described as *S. albicularis* and *S. brunneicauda*. The former I now refer to *S. albescens*.

(1858.) P. Z. S. p. 457. I describe *S. antisiensis* from Ecuador.

(1859.) P. Z. S. p. 191. I describe as new *S. pudica*, *S. stictothorax*, and *S. scutata*, and give a complete list of the known species and a table of their geographical distribution.

(1859.) Pelzeln (Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxiv. p. 101 *et seq.*) describes the *Synallaxes* in the Imperial Cabinet collected by Natterer. *S. propinqua*, *S. alopecias*, and *S. hyposticta* are described as new.

(1859.) Cabanis and Heine (Mus. Hein. ii. p. 27) give four species of *Synallaxis* as represented in Heine's Museum. One, *S. rutililla*, is described as new, and Buffon's 'Pl. Enl.' 686. fig. 2 is identified, whereby it is shown that *Anabates* = *Synallaxis*.

(1860.) P. Z. S. p. 66. I describe as new *S. erythrops* from Ecuador.

(1861.) Burmeister, in the second volume of his 'La-Plata Reise,' enumerates the *Synallaxes* of the Argentine Republic. These he makes eight in number, namely:—

Synallaxis humicola (= *S. orbignii* of my nomenclature).

— *flavigularis* (= *S. sordida*).

— *ruficapilla* (= *S. frontalis*).

— *fuliginiceps* (= *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps*).

— *phryganophila*.

— *ægithaloides* (= *Leptasthenura ægithaloides*).

— *striaticeps*.

— *melanops* (= *Phlæocryptes melanops*).

(1866.) P. Z. S. p. 183 *et seq.* Sclater and Salvin record the *Synallaxes* obtained by Mr. E. Bartlett on the Ucayali. Two are described as new, *S. terricolor* and *S. vulpecula*. But, as subsequent investigations show, the former = *S. propinqua*, and the latter is hardly distinct from *S. vulpina*.

(1867.) The Chilian *Synallaxes* are enumerated by Sclater in an article on Chilian birds, P. Z. S. p. 324, and those of Whitely's collections in Western Peru, *ibid.* p. 985. But the species from the last locality named *S. orbignii* is wrongly determined, and = *S. arequipæ*.

(1868.) In their article on Mr. Hudson's Buenos-Ayreal collection (P. Z. S. pp. 140 & 141), Sclater and Salvin include four *Synallaxes*.—N.B. *S. albescens*, p. 140, is a *lapsus calami* for *Leptasthenura ægithaloides*. See P. Z. S. 1869, p. 632.

(1868.) Ann. L. New York, p. 105. Lawrence describes *S. rufigenis* as new, and includes two other species in his list of Costarican birds.

(1868.) P. Z. S. p. 636. Burmeister describes *S. sulphurifera*, and notes occurrence of *S. spixi* near Buenos Ayres.

(1869.) P. Z. S. p. 417. *S. arequipæ* (previously referred to *S. orbignii*) is described by Sclater and Salvin. *Ibid.* p. 636. *S. curtata* is described and figured by Sclater.

(1870.) P. Z. S. p. 840. *S. wyatti* is described by Sclater.

(1871.) P. Z. S. p. 85. Remarks on *Synallaxis candæi* by Sclater.

(1872.) P. Z. S. p. 543 *et seq.* Mr. Hudson gives an account of the *Synallaxes* met with during his excursion to the Rio Negro of Patagonia—six species in all, which are determined by Sclater.

(1872.) Lawrence (Ann. Lyc. N. Y. x. p. 186) describes *S. maculata* (= *stictothorax*, mihi).

(1873.) Journ. f. O. p. 319. Cabanis describes three new *Synallaxes* from Jelski's Peruvian collections—*S. humilis*, *S. albicapilla*, and *Schizoeaca palpebralis*. A new genus, *Schizoeaca*, is made for the last species.

(1873.) P. Z. S. p. 269. In their article on the birds of Eastern Peru, Sclater and Salvin mention five species of *Synallaxis*.

The subdivision of the species of *Synallaxis* into minor groups is a task of no ordinary difficulty. Of the numerous genera into which it has been proposed by some authors to arrange them I adopt only *Oxyurus*, *Phleocryptes*, and *Leptasthenura*, which alone seem to me to present sufficient structural differences for recognition. This leaves a mass of nearly sixty species in *Synallaxis*, which may be separated into two sections according as the rectrices are ten or twelve in number.

I commence with the first of these subdivisions:—

Div. A. *Synallaxes normales*, rectricibus decem.

Sect. a. *Species pileo alis et cauda rufis.*

1. SYNALLAXIS RUFICAPILLA.

Synallaxis ruficapilla, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xxxii. p. 310 (1819), et Enc. Méth. p. 622, et Gal. Ois. pl. 174; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 97, et 1859, p. 192; Cat. A. B. p. 150; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 38; Pelzeln, Sitz. Akad. Wien, xxxiv. p. 116; Orn. Bras. p. 35.

Sphenura ruficeps, Licht. Doubl. p. 42.

Synallaxis cinereus, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 685.

Synallaxis olivascens, Eyton, Contr. Orn. 1851, p. 150.

Fusca: *pileo toto, alis extus et cauda rufis*: *striga postsuperciliari*

flavicante: *subtus cineracea, lateribus et crisso fusco perfusis*:

subalaribus pallide cervinis: *long. tota 6, alæ 2·2, cauda 3 poll.*

Hab. S.E. Brazil, prov. S. Paulo (*Natt.*).

The true *Synallaxis ruficapilla* of Vieillot is confined to the southern part of the wood-region of S.E. Brazil. It is easily distinguishable from its congeners by the extension of the rufous head over the front, and the slight yellowish stripe behind the eye, which separates the rufous cap from the dark cinereous sides of the head.

I have examined the typical specimens of *S. olivascens* in Mr. Eyton's collection. They belong to this species.

2. SYNALLAXIS FRONTALIS.

Synallaxis frontalis, Pelz. Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxiv. p. 117 (1859), et Orn. Bras. p. 35; Reinh. Fuglef. Bras. Camp. p. 194.

Synallaxis ruficapilla, D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 246; Burm. La-Plata Reise, ii. p. 468; Darw. Zool. Beagle, iii. p. 79; Cab. in Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 685.

Synallaxis azaræ, D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 246.

Parulus ruficeps ♀, Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 85, t. 86. fig. 2.

Synallaxis elegans, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, pp. 25, 98, and 1859, pp. 141, 191 (nec Lesson); Pelzeln, Sitz. Akad. Wien, xxxiv. p. 21.

Synallaxis —? , Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 553.

Synallaxis elegantior, Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 151 (1862).

Synallaxis poliophrys, Cab. J. f. O. 1866, p. 307.

Fusca: pileo rufo, fronte fusca: alis extus et cauda rufis: striga superciliari albescenti-cinerea: subtus cineracea: ventre medio albicante: hypochondriis et crisso fusco lavatis: long. tota 6, alæ 2·2, caudæ 3·2.

Hab. America tropica a Columbia ad remp. Arg.; Bogota (*Mus. P. L. S.*); Ecuador (*Fraser*); Western Peru (*Jelski*); Bolivia (*D'Orb.*); Guiana (*Schomb.*); Brazil, Bahia (*Wucherer*); Goyaz and Cujaba (*Natt.*); Corrientes, rep. Arg. (*D'Orb.*); Parana (*Burm.*).

Obs. Sp. a præcedente fronte fusca distinguenda.

After examining a large number of specimens of this form from different localities, I have come to the conclusion to unite them under v. Pelzeln's appropriate name. My name *elegans* was first given, founded upon Bogota skins, but changed to *elegantior* in 1862, on account of there being a *Synallaxis elegans* of Lesson. In the mean time, however, v. Pelzeln had bestowed the term *frontalis* upon Bolivian specimens.

Amongst the skins from the Jardin des Plantes intrusted to me for examination I find one of D'Orbigny's (Valle Grande, 1834), agreeing sufficiently well with the characters assigned to his *S. azaræ*. These are, however, in my opinion hardly sufficient to warrant specific distinction.

3. SYNALLAXIS MÆSTA.

Synallaxis mæsta, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 26, and 1859, p. 193; Cat. A. B. p. 152.

Obscure brunnea fere unicolor, subtus magis cinerascens: pileo, nisi in fronte, alis extus et cauda rufis: rostro forti, pedibus crassis: long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·8.

Hab. Columbia int. et rep. Æquator.

Obs. A *S. frontali*, rostro forti, pedibus crassis, cauda brevi et colore corporis obscuro satis diversa.

4. SYNALLAXIS BRUNNEICAUDA.

Synallaxis ruficapilla, Jelski, MS.

Synallaxis brunneicaudalis, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, pp. 62, 457, and 1859, p. 192; Cat. A. B. p. 152.

Fusco-rufescens, pileo toto usque ad frontem et alis extus rufis : cauda luridior rufa : subtus fusca, in gutture cineraceo perfusa : long. tota 6, alæ 2·7, caudæ rectr. med. 2·8, ext. 0·9.

Hab. Rio Napo (*Verreaux*); vic. of Tarma, Western Peru (*Jelski*).
Mus. Varsoviano.

Obs. Species admodum fortis, cauda brevi graduata, colore rufo ad frontem extenso, necnon cauda luride rufa distincta.

I am a little doubtful whether my skin from Zamora, Ecuador (P. Z. S. 1859, p. 192), should be referred here or to *S. mæsta*, as it is quite immature.

Sect. b. *Species pileo et alis extus rufis ; cauda fusca.*

5. SYNALLAXIS SPIXI.

Parulus ruficeps, Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 85, pl. 86. f. 1.

Synallaxis ruficapillus, Reichb. Handb. p. 158.

Synallaxis spixi, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 98, et 1859, pp. 192, 196, et Cat. A. B. p. 151; Pelzeln, Sitz. Akad. Wien, xxxiv. p. 117, et Orn. Bras. p. 35; Reinh. Fuglef. Bras. Camp. p. 193; Burm. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 536; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1869, p. 632.

Synallaxis albescens, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 39; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. ii. p. 27.

Fusca : pileo usque ad frontem et alis extus rufis : subtus cinerea, ventre medio dilutior, hypochondriis et crisso fusciscentibus : long. tota 6·5, alæ 2·1, caudæ 3·5.

Hab. Bras. merid. or. et rep. Arg. prov. S. Paulo (*Natt.*); Campos of Minas Geraes (*Lund*); Buenos Ayres (*Hudson*).

This appears to be the species figured by Spix as the male of his *Parulus ruficeps*, whence I named it *S. spixi*. It is not uncommon in collections from Rio, but does not appear to go much further north. Southward it extends to the vicinity of Buenos Ayres, where Mr. Hudson has obtained specimens.

6. SYNALLAXIS ALBESCENS.

Synallaxis albescens, Temm. Pl. Col. 227. f. 2; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 192; Cat. A. B. p. 151; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 183, 1868, p. 167, 1869, pp. 252 & 598; Salvin, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 143; Pelzeln, Sitz. Akad. Wien, xxxiv. p. 118, et Orn. Br. p. 36.

Synallaxis albigularis, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, pp. 63, 456, and 1859, p. 192, and Cat. A. B. p. 151; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 183, 1868, p. 141, and 1873, p. 269.

Fusca : pileo, nisi in fronte, alis extus et cauda rufis : subtus dilutior, gula et ventre medio albis : long. tota 6, alæ 2·1, caudæ 2·7.

Hab. Veragua et inde Am. merid. usque ad remp. Arg.; Veragua (*Arcé*); Bogota (*Mus. P. L. S.*); Ecuador, Zamora (*Fraser*); Venezuela (*Goering*); Trinidad (*Mus. P. L. S.*); Guiana (*Mus. Berol.*); Nauta and Upper Ucayali (*Bartl.*); Pebas (*Hauxwell*); Cosnipata, W. Peru (*Whitely*); S.E. and Central Brazil and Lower Amazonia (*Natt.*); Mendoza (*Weisshaupt*); Buenos Ayres (*Hudson*).

Obs. Differt a *S. spixi* fronte fusca et gula albescente.

Of this *Synallaxis* I was for some time inclined to recognize two forms, a northern (*S. albigularis*) and a southern representative (*S. albescens*). Further investigation, however, has convinced me that it is better to reunite these, and to regard the whole as belonging to one rather variable species.

7. SYNALLAXIS HYPOSPODIA, sp. nov.

Fusca: pileo, nisi in fronte et alarum tectricibus extus rufis: subtus pallide cinerea, gutturis plumarum apicibus et ventre medio albis: hypochondriis et crisso fusciscentibus: cauda plumis latis, fuscis, apicem versus obscurioribus: long. tota 5·7, alæ 2·2, caudæ 3.

Hab. in Brasil. merid. prope Bahía (*Wucherer*).

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

This form is common in collections from Bahía, but cannot be referred to any described species. From *S. albescens* it differs in the ashy plumage below, and from *S. subpudica* in its shorter and broader tail-feathers. *S. pudica* is nearly uniform dark cinereous below, and has more extended red on the outer wings.

8. SYNALLAXIS SUBPUDICA, sp. nov.

Fusca: pileo, nisi in fronte, cum nucha, tectricibus alarum et remigibus extus ad basin rufis: subtus pallide cinerea, gutturis plumis basin versus nigricantibus, hypochondriis et crisso fusco perfusis: cauda elongata, fusca unicolori: long. tota 6·5, alæ 2·2, caudæ 4·2.

Hab. in Columbia int.

Mus. P. L. S. et S.-G.

I have two "Bogota" skins of this form; and a third is in the collection of Salvin and Godman. I was at one time inclined to refer it to the young of *S. pudica*, but cannot satisfy myself that this would be correct. The distinguishing feature of the species is the long tail (measuring from 4·0 to 4·4) and the narrowness of the rectrices. The colour below is not uniform dark cinereous as in *S. pudica*, but more nearly resembles that of *S. hypospodia*, being pale cinereous, with the throat-feathers dark at their bases and silvery white at their tips, and the middle of the belly nearly white.

9. SYNALLAXIS PUDICA.

Synallaxis pudica, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 191, and 1860, pp. 88, 278, 294; Cat. A. B. p. 151; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 354.

S. brunneicaudalis, Lawr. Ann. L. N. Y. vii. p. 319.

S. nigrifumosa, Lawr. Ann. L. N. Y. viii. p. 180; Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 143.

Supra fusca, pileo nisi in fronte et alis extus rufis: subtus obscure cinerea fere unicolor: long. tota 6·7, alæ 2·2, caudæ 3·3.

Hab. Columbia, Æquatoria, Panama et Costa Rica; Bogota (*Mus. P. L. S.*); Ecuador, Nauegal et Babahoyo (*Fraser*); Panama (*M'Clellan*); Chiriqui (*Arcé*); Costarica (*Carmirol*).

I originally established this species on a Bogota skin, from which Fraser's Ecuador specimens will hardly bear separation. The Panama and northern skins (*S. nigrifumosa*, Lawr.) are generally rather

darker and more uniform below, but hardly more so than in two Bogota skins in Salvin and Godman's collection.

Sect. *c.* *Species pileo fusco ; alis extus et cauda rufis.*

10. SYNALLAXIS GUIANENSIS.

Rouge-queue de Cayenne, Buff. Pl. Enl. 686. fig. 2.

Motacilla guianensis, Gm. S. N. i. p. 988.

Synallaxis guianensis, Cab. et Hein. Mns. Hein. ii. p. 27.

Sphenura cinnamomea, Licht. Doubl. p. 42.

Synallaxis inornata, Pelzeln, Sitz. Akad. Wien, xx. p. 161, & xxxiv. p. 120 ; Orn. Br. p. 36 ; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 194.

Supra fusca : alis extus et cauda rufis : subtus valde dilutior, gutture et ventre medio albescentibus : long. tota 6, alæ 2.3, caudæ 3.

Hab. Guiana, Amazonia inferior et Columbia interior : Cayenne (*Buff.*) ; Surinam (*C. Bartlett*) ; Para (*Layard*) ; Borba and Rio Negro (*Natt.*) ; Bogota (*Mus. P. L. S.*).

There can, I think, be little doubt that this bird is the "*Rouge-queue de Cayenne*" of Buffon, and therefore the true type of Temminck's genus *Anabates*, as has been shown by Cabanis and Heine. I have examined the specimens in the Berlin Museum (from Para and Cayenne) marked *Sylvia* (serius *Sphenura*) *cinnamomea*. I have also a typical example of Pelzeln's *Synallaxis inornata*, which I think cannot be distinguished from other skins from Para, Cayenne, and Bogota.

11. SYNALLAXIS ALBILORA.

Synallaxis albilora, Pelzeln, Sitz. Akad. Wien, xx. p. 16, & xxxiv. p. 120 ; Orn. Br. p. 37 ; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 193.

Synallaxis modesta, Natt. MS.

Supra fusca : alis extus et cauda rufis : subtus cinnamomea ventre dilutiore, gutture et loris albescentibus : long. tota 6, alæ 2.4, caudæ 3.

Hab. in Brasil. int. prov. Cuyaba et Matogrosso (*Natt.*) ; Bolivia (*Bridges*).

This species, of which I have a typical example received from Vienna, is very closely allied to *S. guianensis*. The white lores are not a sufficient distinction, as they are quite as white in some specimens of the latter. But the body below is cinnamomeous in the present bird, and it is possible that the two species may be really distinct. A Bolivian skin (collected by Bridges) in the British Museum appears to be referable to this species.

12. SYNALLAXIS CINERASCENS.

Synallaxis cinerascens, Temm. Pl. Col. 227. fig. 3 ; Pelzeln, Orn. Bras. p. 36.

Supra murino-fusca unicolor : alis extus et cauda (luridiore) rufis : subtus cinerea, lateribus et crisso fuscescentibus ; gula plumis ad basin nigris, ad apicem albescentibus : long. tota 5.1, alæ 2.1, caudæ 2.6.

Hab. Brasil. merid. orient. prov. S. Paulo et Parana (*Natt.*).

This is a rather small and weakly formed species, obtained, so far as I know, only by Natterer. I have one of his typical specimens, and have seen others in the Museums of Berlin and Vienna.

13. SYNALLAXIS PROPINQUA.

Synallaxis propinqua, Pelz. Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxiv. p. 101, et Orn. Bras. p. 37.

Synallaxis terricolor, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 183, and 1873, p. 269.

Anabates pulvericolor, Scl. P. Z. S. 1858, p. 62 (ex MS. Lafr.)?

Supra murino-fusca: alis extus et cauda luride rufescentibus: subtus albida fusco perfusa, gutturis plumis ad basin nigricantibus: rostro elongato: pedibus validis: tarsi elongatis: long. tota 6, alæ 2.2, caudæ 2.8: tarsi 0.95.

Hab. Rio Madeira (*Natt.*); Amazonia sup. (*E. Bartlett.*).

After comparing the type of *Synallaxis propinqua* (kindly lent to me for that purpose by the authorities of the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna) with examples of *S. terricolor* (founded by Mr. Salvin and myself on Mr. Bartlett's Upper-Amazonian specimens), I have come to the conclusion that they must be referred to the same species. The typical specimen of *S. propinqua* is slightly tinged with rufescent above, but is otherwise scarcely different.

14. SYNALLAXIS STICTOTHORAX. (Plate II. fig. 1.)

Synallaxis stictothorax, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 191.

Synallaxis maculata, Lawr. Ann. L. N. Y. x. p. 186 (1872).

Murino-brunnea, uropygio rufescente: alis caudaque intus nigricanti-brunneis, extus rufo late limbatis: superciliis a fronte et lateribus cervicis albidis, nigro obsolete punctatis: subtus alba, lateribus et ventre imo rufescentibus: pectore toto maculis triangularibus nigricantibus asperso: rostro nigro, basi alba, pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4.75, alæ 2, caudæ 2.25, tarsi 0.75.

Hab. Æquatoria occ.

Mus. Brit. ex Guayaquil (*Barclay*); Gul. Jardine Bart. ex Æquatoria.

The figure of this *Synallaxis* is from the typical specimen in the British Museum. In the Jardin des Plantes are four skins—three sent from Guayaquil by Mr. Rémy, and the fourth collected by Eydoux on the island of Puna.

15. SYNALLAXIS SEMICINEREA.

Leptoxyura semicinerea, Reich. Handb. d. Sp. O. p. 170, t. DXXI. fig. 3610 (1853).

Synallaxis caniceps, Scl. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 98, and 1859, p. 194.

Dorso alis extus et cauda rufis: pileo pallide cinereo: corpore subtus lactescenti-albo: rostro et pedibus flavidis: long. tota 5.5, alæ 2.4, caudæ rectr. med. 2.2, ext. 1.1.

Hab. Bolivia, Valle Grande (*D'Orb.*).

Mus. Dom. Eyt.

My acquaintance with this species was made in 1856 from specimens in the British Museum and in Mr. T. C. Eyton's collection. I have again examined these examples, and have recognized their identity with *Leptoxyura semicinerea* of Reichenbach, whose prior specific name is now adopted accordingly. An imperfect skin of this bird in the Jardin des Plantes was obtained by D'Orbigny in the Bolivian province of Valle Grande.

Synallaxis semicinerea is at once recognizable by its pale ashy head and uniform red back, wings, and tail, and in colour is quite unlike any other known species. Both specimens examined appear to have only ten rectrices. Mr. Eyton's skin was purchased of Parzudaki, and is labelled "Bahia."

16. SYNALLAXIS SCUTATA. (Plate II. fig. 2.)

Synallaxis scutata, Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 191.

Supra murino-brunnea; dorso toto, alis extus et cauda rufis: superciliis ante oculum albis, post oculum magis cinnamomeis; remigum parte interna nigricante: subtus alba, pectore cinnamomeo lavato, plaga distincta quadrilaterali in cervice antica nigra: rostro plumbeo, basi pallidiore; pedibus pallide brunneis: long. tota 5.75, alæ 2.25, caudæ 2.75, tarsi 0.8.

Hab. Brasilia.

Mus. Brit.

The single example in the British Museum is the only specimen of this well-marked species that I have met with. It was obtained along with other birds from the Sudbury Museum in 1843, and is said to have been received from "Brazil."

Sect. d. *Species supra rufæ aut castaneæ unicolors.*

17. SYNALLAXIS CINNAMOMEA.

Certhia cinnamomea, Gm. S. N. i. p. 480; Vieillot, Gal. Ois. i. p. 283, pl. 173.

Synallaxis cinnamomea, Burm. Th. Bras. iii. pp. 41, 42; Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 37.

Leptoxyura cinnamomea, Reichb. Handb. i. p. 170; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. ii. p. 28; Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 154; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 183, 1867, p. 978, and 1873, p. 269.

Synallaxis ruficauda, Vieill. N. D. xxxii. p. 310 (1819), et E. M. p. 623; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 240; Cab. in Schomb. Guian. iii. p. 689; Spix, Av. Bras. i. p. 84, pl. 85. fig. 2; Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 37; Bp. Consp. i. p. 213; Scl. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 193.

Leptoxyura ruficauda, Reichenb. Handb. p. 170.

Sylvia russeola, Vieill. N. D. ii. p. 217, et E. M. p. 463.

Sphenura mentalis, Licht. Doubl. p. 42.

Synallaxis mentalis, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 41.

Synallaxis caudacutus, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 692.

Supra ferruginea, pileo alis extus et cauda plerumque rufescentioribus: subtus alba, gula flavo tinctu: rectricum apicibus exsertis acutis: long. tota 5.5, alæ 2.3, caudæ 2.6.

Hab. America merid. tropica a Columbia ad remp. Argentinam.

I have examined skins of this bird from Bogota, Venezuela (*Goering*), Trinidad, Guiana, Cayenne, Ceara in N. Brazil, Bahia (*Wucherer*), and other localities, and believe them to be all referable to one species. Several authors distinguish two, *S. cinnamomea* and *S. ruficauda*, the former having the back uniform with the wings, tail, and head, and the latter the back more or less fuscous, with the wings and tail rufous. But I find many intermediate forms between these two extremes.

18. SYNALLAXIS MUSTELINA.

"*Synallaxis cinnamomea*, Gm.," Pelz. Orn. Bras. p. 37.

"*Synallaxis mustelina*, Natt. Cat. MS.," Pelz. *l.s.c.*

Supra unicolor castanea, remigum parte apicali intus nigricante : subtus alba unicolor : long. tota 5, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2 : rostro elongatiore, rectricibus acuminatis.

Hab. Rio Madeira (*Natt.*); Pebas, E. Peru (*Cast. & Dev.*).

Obs. Diversa a *S. cinnamomea* corpore supra intensius ferrugineo et menti macula nulla, sed ejusdem formæ.

I cannot agree with H. v. Pelzeln in referring this species to the *Certhia cinnamomea* of the older authors, and have therefore adopted the MS. term *mustelina* as its title. Besides one of Natterer's specimens, kindly lent to me from Vienna, I have seen only three skins, collected by Castelnau and Deville at Pebas.

19. SYNALLAXIS VULPINA.

Synallaxis vulpina, Pelzeln, Sitz. Akad. Wien, xx. p. 162, & xxxiv. p. 122, et Orn. Bras. p. 37; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 194, et Cat. A. B. p. 152.

Synallaxis alopecias, Pelz. Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxiv. p. 101.

Synallaxis vulpecula, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 184, and 1873, p. 269.

Supra saturate ferruginea, uropygio fuscescente : superciliis albis : subtus pallide fusca, gutture et pectore albicantioribus : long. tota 5·2, alæ 2·7, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. Brasil. int. prov. Matogrosso, Rio Madeira et Amazonia inf. (*Natt.*); Amazonia superior (*Bartlett*).

After comparing together typical specimens of the three species above mentioned I have come to the conclusion that they may be united. An Upper-Amazonian skin in my collection agrees very fairly with the type of *S. alopecias*, whereas the skins from the same district upon which *S. vulpecula* was founded agree better with *S. vulpina*. At the same time further comparison should be made of specimens of this form from different localities.

20. SYNALLAXIS UNIRUFA.

Synallaxis unirufa, Lafr. P. Z. S. 1843, p. 290; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 141.

Castanea unicolor, cauda elongata, rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 7, alæ 2·4, caudæ 3·8.

Hab. Columbia int.

This species is occasionally met with in collections from Bogota. Mr. Salmon has recently sent skins from Antioquia, showing that its range extends to that district of Columbia.

21. SYNALLAXIS CASTANEA.

Synallaxis castanea, Sclater, Ann. & Mag. N. H. ser. 2, xvii. p. 466 (1856); Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 193; Cat. A. B. p. 152; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 627, and 1870, p. 781.

Castanea, gutture medio nigro : rostro et pedibus nigris : long. tota 7.5, alæ 2.3, caudæ 4.

Hab. Venezuela; Caracas (*Levaud*); Merida (*Goering*).

This *Synallaxis* is of the same form as the preceding, but easily known by its black throat. It is not uncommon in Venezuelan collections.

22. SYNALLAXIS KOLLARI. (Plate III. fig. 1.)

Synallaxis kollari, Pelzeln, Sitz. Ak. Wien, xx. p. 158 (1856), et Orn. Bras. p. 36.

Supra castanea, pileo fuscescente : subtus dilutior, ventre medio albicante : gutture nigro, plumis albo singulatim punctatis : long. tota 5.6, alæ 2.2, caudæ 2.7.

Hab. Guiana int. Rio Branco (*Natt.*).

I am not aware that any other specimens have been obtained of this well-marked species since the original examples were collected by Natterer near Fort S. Joachim on the Rio Branco in 1831 and 1832.

23. SYNALLAXIS CANDÆI. (Plate III. fig. 2.)

Synallaxis candæi, Lafr. et D'Orb. R. Z. 1838, p. 168; Bp. Consp. i. p. 213; Scl. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 85.

Castanea : pileo et capitis lateribus sordide nigris : mento et gula lateribus utrinque albis : gula media nigra : ventre medio albo : cauda castanea, rectricibus mediis nigricante terminatis : long. tota 6, alæ 2.3, caudæ rectr. med. 3, lat. 1.2.

Hab. Cartagena (*Candé*); Rio Hacha (*Del.*); Savanilla (*Ashurst*).

This well-marked species seems to be restricted to the northern littoral of Columbia. The figure is from a fine specimen collected by Mr. Bell at Cartagena, which Mr. Lawrence has most kindly presented to me.

24. SYNALLAXIS LÆMOSTICTA.

Synallaxis cinnamomea, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 290 (nec Gm.); Scl. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 141.

Synallaxis læmosticta, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 192.

Obscure ferruginea : gula nigra, albo punctata : ventre medio cinnamomeo, nigricante obsolete striato : long. tota 5.5, alæ 2.2, caudæ 2.7.

Hab. Columbia int.

This *Synallaxis* is occasionally received in collections from Bogota, but is not very common.

25. SYNALLAXIS TERRESTRIS.

Synallaxis terrestris, Jard. Ann. & Mag. N. H. xix. p. 80 (1847); Bp. Consp. p. 213; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 192; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 167.

Obscure ferruginea : subtus magis brunnescens : gutture albo : pectore et ventre medio albis fusco flammulatis : long. tota 5·8, alæ 2·2, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Tobago (*Kirk*); Venezuela (*Goering*).

Obs. Sp. gutture albo et pectore flammulato a præcedente forsan vix distincta.

26. SYNALLAXIS GULARIS.

Synallaxis gularis, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 29; Bp. Consp. p. 213; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 141, 1859, p. 192, and 1860, p. 89; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 781.

Cinnamomea, cauda rufa : fronte et superciliis albis : subtus dilutior (interdum cinerascens), gula alba : long. tota 5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 2.

Hab. Venezuela, Columbia int. et Æquatoria.

Three skins of this bird now before me from Bogota collections have the under surface more or less cinereous, whereas in two Ecuador skins (and in others I have seen) the under plumage is cinnamomeous, rather paler than the back. But a fourth Bogota skin resembles the Ecuadorian form; and even if the localities favoured the idea of separation, the difference would hardly be sufficient, in my opinion, for specific distinction.

27. SYNALLAXIS FULIGINOSA.

Synallaxis fuliginosa, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 290; Bp. Consp. p. 213; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 141, 1856, p. 26, and 1859, p. 192.

Supra brunnea : superciliis et corpore subtus cinereis : mento albo : cauda elongata, rectricibus rigidiusculis, gracilibus, harum pogoniis angustis et tenuibus : long. tota 6·8, alæ 2·5, caudæ 4.

Hab. Columbia int.

This *Synallaxis* is only met with in Bogota collections. It is remarkable for its long tail, composed of narrowly webbed and rather stiffened rectrices.

28. SYNALLAXIS PALPEBRALIS.

Schizoeaca palpebralis, Cab. J. f. O. 1873, p. 319.

Supra obscure rufa : annulo oculari lato albo : subtus cinerea, lateribus et crisso fusciscentioribus : macula gulari rufa : caudæ rectricibus duodecim, rigidiusculis e plumis filamentosis compositis : long. tota 7·2, alæ 2·4, caudæ rectr. med. 4·3, ext. 1.

Hab. Peruvia occ., Maraynioc (*Jelski*).

Mus. Varsoviano.

Obs. Proxima *S. fuliginosæ* ex Columbia, et cauda simili, sed annulo oculari albo et macula gulari diversa.

29. SYNALLAXIS ERYTHROTHORAX.

Synallaxis erythrothorax, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 75, pl. 86, 1856, p. 288, and 1859, p. 192; Scl. et Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 117, and 1860, p. 35; Scl. Cat. A. B. p. 153; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 837.

Synallaxis cinerascens, Bp. P. Z. S. 1837, p. 118 (?).

Supra fusca: alis extus castaneis: cauda luride rufa: subtus castanea, gutture nigro, in parte superiore albo punctato: ventre toto et crisso fuscis, illo medialiter albescente: long. tota 6·3, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·8. Jr. fusca fere unicolor, subtus dilutior, gutture et ventre cinerascens: alis extus et cauda rufis.

Hab. Mexico et Am. centr.: Cordova (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Vera Paz (*Salvin*); Honduras (*Whitely*).

This well-marked species is the only representative of the genus in Mexico and Guatemala.

Sect. e. *Species pectoris torque nigro.*

30. SYNALLAXIS TORQUATA.

Synallaxis torquata, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 697; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 248; Bp. Consp. p. 213; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 193; Cat. A. B. p. 153; Pelzeln, O. B. p. 36; Reinh. Fuglef. Bras. Camp. p. 195.

Melanopareia torquata, Reichb. Handb. p. 164; Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 37.

Synallaxis bitorquata, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. p. 24; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. t. xv. fig. 2.

Supra rufescenti-fusca, collo postico castaneo: loris et capituli lateribus torque pectorali conjunctis nigris: superciliis elongatis cinnamomeis nigro mixtis: subtus cinnamomea, lateraliter fuscescentior: alis et cauda brunneis: cauda brevi: long. tota 5, alæ 2, caudæ 2·2.

Hab. Brasil. int. et Bolivia; prov. S. Paulo (*Natt.*); Lagoa Sta. (*Lund*); Bolivia, Chiquitos (*D'Orb.*).

31. SYNALLAXIS MAXIMILIANI.

Cola aguda pardo collar negro, Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 264.

Synallaxis torquata, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. p. 24; D'Orb. Voy. Ois. t. xv. fig. 11.

Synallaxis maximiliani, D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 248.

Melanopareia maximiliani, Burm. Syst. Ueb. iii. p. 37.

Similis præcedenti, sed colore abdominis castaneo et striis corporis et cervicis albis distinguenda: long. tota 6, alæ 2·1, caudæ 2·6.

Hab. Paraguay (*Azara*); Bolivia, Yungas (*D'Orb.*).

Mus. Brit.

Sect. f. *Species cauda longissima: interscapulio striato.*

32. SYNALLAXIS PHRYGANOPHILA.

Horqueta tricolor, Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 255.

Sylvia phryganophila, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xi. p. 207, et Enc. Méth. p. 460; Hartl. Ind. Az. p. 15.

Synallaxis phryganophila, D'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 239; Bp. Consp. p. 213; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 193, et Cat. A. B. p. 152; Pelz. O. B. p. 36; Burm. La-Plata Reise, ii. p. 469.

Synallaxis tecellata, Temm. Pl. Col. 311. f. 1.

Fusca: dorso superiore fronte et alis extus nigro striatis: tectricibus alarum minoribus cum pileo summo rufis: subtus pallide fusca; mento flavo: plaga gutturali nigra; cauda elongata fusca, rhachibus nigricantibus: long. tota 8·5, alæ 2·4, caudæ 4·6.

Hab. Corrientes, rep. Arg. (D'Orb.); Parana (Burm.); Paragnay (Azara); Monte Video (Sellow); Cuyaba (Natt.).

This well-marked species stands quite by itself as regards plumage and form. The rectrices are much graduated, the small outer pair measuring only 1·4 inch from the insertion.

Sect. *g.* *Species cauda breviuscula nigricante: rostro fortiusculo.*

33. SYNALLAXIS RUTILANS.

Synallaxis rutilans, Temm. Pl. Col. 227. f. 1; Bp. Consp. p. 213; Pelzeln, Sitz. Akad. Wien, xxxiv. p. 119, et Orn. Bras. p. 36; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 193; Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1867, pp. 574, 750, and 1873, p. 269.

Brunnea: fronte, alis extus et corpore subtus castaneis: gutture nigro: ventre medio et crisso fusciscentibus: cauda nigricante: long. tota 5·3, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·6. Jr. obscure fusca; gutture nigricante; alarum tectricibus castaneis.

Hab. Brasilia int. et Amazonia: prov. Goiaz et Matogrosso (Natt.); Para (Wallace); Rio Negro (Natt.); Xeberos, Chamucuros, and Chyavitas, E. Peru (Bartlett).

This is also a well-marked species, which seems to stand by itself. It has rather a wide distribution, as will be seen by the list of localities.

Div. B. Synallaxes abnormales, rectricibus duodecim.

Sect. *a.* *Species pileo, alis extus et cauda tota rufis.*

34. SYNALLAXIS PALLIDA.

Synallaxis pallida, Max. Beitr. iii. p. 691; Bp. Consp. p. 213; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 192, et Cat. A. B. p. 150; Pelz. O. B. p. 38; Reinh. Fuglef. Bras. Camp. p. 192.

Synallaxis pusilla, Mus. Berol.

Fusca: superciliis elongatis albis: pileo, alis extus et cauda tota rufis: subtus dilutior: long. tota 6, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·8.

Hab. Brasil. merid., Campos Geraes (Max.); Rio et S. Paulo (Natt.).

35. SYNALLAXIS ANTISIENSIS.

Synallaxis antisiensis, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 457, and 1859, p. 192; Cat. A. B. p. 151.

Fusca : *loris et superciliis albis* : *pileo, alis extus et cauda rufis* :
subtus cinerascenti-alba : *long. tota 6, alæ 2·8, caudæ 3.*

Hab. Rep. Æquat. Cuenca (*Fraser*).

Obs. A *S. pallida* crassitie majore, rostro et pedibus fortioribus et corpore subtus cineraceo diversa.

36. SYNALLAXIS CURTATA.

Synallaxis curtata, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1869, p. 636, pl. xlix. fig. 1.

Fusca : *subtus paulo dilutior* : *pileo summo, alis extus et cauda tota rufis* : *long. tota 5, alæ 2·6, caudæ 2·3.*

Hab. Columbia int. et Peruvia occ.

Obs. Affinis *S. pallidæ*, sed superciliis albis nullis.

Mus. P. L. S. et Varsoviano.

A skin collected by M. Jelski in Western Peru, near Tarma, seems not different from my Bogota specimens.

37. SYNALLAXIS ERYTHROPS.

Synallaxis erythrops, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 66 ; Cat. A. B. p. 151 ; Lawr. Ann. L. N. Y. ix. p. 105 ; Salvin, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 191.

Fusca : *pileo cum capitis lateribus, alis extus et cauda tota rufis* :
subtus paulo dilutior : *long. tota 5·7, alæ 2·8, caudæ 3.*

Hab. Rep. Æquat. ; Pallatanga (*Fraser*) ; Loxa (*Mus. Gould*) ; Veragua (*Arcé*) ; Costa Rica (*Carm.*).

Obs. A præcedentibus colore capitis rufo oculos cingente distincta.

38. SYNALLAXIS RUFIGENIS.

Synallaxis rufigenis, Lawr. Ann. L. N. Y. ix. p. 105 (1868) ; Salvin, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 191.

Fusca : *pileo antico, alis extus et cauda tota rufis* : *capitis lateribus, cervice antica, ventre medio et crisso cinnamomeis* : *long. tota 5·5, alæ 2·6, caudæ 2·9.*

Hab. Costa Rica (*Carmioli*).

Mus. Salvino-Godmannico.

Obs. Sp. affinis præcedenti, sed colore capitis lateralis et ventris medii cinnamomeo diversa.

There is a single specimen of this species in Salvin and Godman's collection, of which Mr. Salvin has spoken *l. s. c.* It appears to agree well with a skin belonging to Mr. Lawrence ; and I have no doubt the species is valid.

39. SYNALLAXIS STRIATICOLLIS.

Synallaxis striaticollis, Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 290 ; Scl. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 141 ; Bp. Consp. p. 213.

Sittasomus flammulata, Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 315 (?).

Siptornis flammulata, Reich. Handb. p. 171, t. Dxi.^b=Dci. (1851).

Fusca : *superciliis albis* : *pileo, alis extus et cauda tota rufis* :

remigibus interne nigris: subalaribus cinnamomeis: gutture et collo antico albo maculatis: long. tota 4.5, alæ 2.5, caudæ 1.9.

Hab. Columbia int.

I have only met with this species in Bogota collections. It appears to be the *Siptornis flammulata* of Reichenbaeh; but I think it very doubtful whether it is the *Sittasomus flammulata* of Lesson.

40. SYNALLAXIS HYPOSTICTA. (Plate IV. fig. 2.)

Synallaxis hyposticta, Pelz. Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxiv. p. 102, et Orn. Bras. p. 38.

Fusca: pileo, alis extus et cauda tota rufis: subtus valde dilutior pectore maculis crebris nigris, ventrem versus evanescentibus, aspersa: mento flavo tincto: rostro valido elongato: long. tota 5.6, alæ 2.8, caudæ 2.4.

Hab. Rio Negro (*Natt.*); Pebas, Peru (*Cast. et Dev.*); Yuracares, Bolivia (*d'Orb.*).

H. v. Pelzeln has kindly sent me his unique specimen of this curious bird for examination. It was obtained by Natterer on the Rio Negro, opposite Boavista, in December 1830. It is rather a strongly formed species, but must, I think, be retained in the genus *Synallaxis*.

Among the skins in the Jardin des Plantes are three of this species—an adult and a young specimen obtained at Pebas by Castelnau and Deville, and an adult obtained by D'Orbigny in the province of Yuracares, Bolivia.

The figure (Plate IV. fig. 2) is taken from the typical example of Natterer. In the young bird the spots below are barely visible, and the throat and neck are suffused with rufous.

Sect. b. Species pileo dorso concolori, striato aut substriato: alis extus et cauda rufis.

41. SYNALLAXIS SUBCRISTATA. (Plate IV. fig. 1.)

Synallaxis inornata, Sel. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 167 (err.).

Olivaceo-brunnea: pileo subcristato obscuriore, paulum striato: alis extus cum remigum marginibus externis rufis: subtus dilutior; tectricibus subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis cinnamomeis: rostro flavicante, pedibus pallide fuscis: long. tota 5.8, alæ 2.1, caudæ 2.7.

Hab. Venezuela, prope urbem Caracas (*Goering et Dyson*).

Mus. Brit. et P. L. S.

One of Mr. Goering's Venezuelan collections contained a single example of this species, which, however, was erroneously determined by Mr. Salvin and myself as *S. inornata*. There is one skin of the same species in the British Museum, also obtained near Caracas, by Dyson, and two in the Jardin des Plantes transmitted by M. Levrard from the same locality.

The nearest ally of the present bird is *S. rutililla*, from which it may be distinguished by the want or very slight indication of the white eyebrows, by the red colour of the wings extending over the